

HOLLWEG A WEAKLING

Says the Berlin Newspaper Known as the Krupps' Organ

DEMANDS HIS RESIGNATION

Vienna Suggests the Troops Withdraw in West as Peace Preliminary

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—Demand that Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg resign immediately because of the rejection of German peace proposals, was made yesterday in the Berlin newspaper Neueste Nachrichten, known as the Krupps' organ.

The newspaper declared that "Germany regards the chancellor as a weakling and Europe discredits him because of his blundering remarks as to Germany's guilt in invading Belgium."

Great significance was attached to passage by Austro-German censors yesterday of a quotation from the Vienna newspaper Arbeiterzeitung asking the government to "discover if the Entente would be ready to negotiate peace after an evacuation by Toulon troops in the west; and if so, that the evacuation be made immediately."

The newspaper asserts the Entente's reply "is a peace note—if rightly understood."

[Significance attached to this despatch arises from the fact that British sources have along maintained if Germany was in earnest about peace she should evacuate Belgium and that part of France she now occupies as a preliminary to peace discussions.]

Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 6.—Reports received here say that Dr. Zimmermann, German foreign secretary, recently had long audiences with Emperor William respecting the attitude of the United States toward submarine warfare. Since his return from America Ambassador Gerard has communicated with the German government on the subject.

The fact that the Kaiser summoned Dr. Zimmermann and not Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is held to be of great moment, as the Kaiser usually interviews the German chancellor respecting foreign affairs.

GERMANY "SPEEDING UP."

Resume Warfare on Vigorous Lines Next Spring.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—By wireless to the Associated Press, via Sayville, N. Y.—Many thousands guns each week, are reported to be the measure of the mighty manufacturing effort which Germany is now making for the campaign of 1917—an effort upon which the entire manhood force of the nation which can be spared from the front and their regular occupations is being concentrated under First Quartermaster Gen. von Ludendorff's universal labor service law.

Counting four months before the probable renewal of the world war in full vigor on all fronts these figures mean a new immense supply of cannon of all calibre and field guns up to the gigantic howitzers to meet the admittedly gigantic effort which the entente allies are expected to make in this third year of Kitchener's prophecy, to turn the scale of the war.

Along with the guns the German factories are turning out correspondingly stupendous quantities of ammunition and the production of machine guns, each of which virtually replaces a platoon of men, has been placed on a scale far beyond that of the past year.

The campaign of 1917 will, it is already evident, be fought as a wide extension and development of the Somme battle with even heavier concentration of artillery over the far wider front and with lines literally bristling with machine guns. Confidence that their opponents will be unable to break through this wall of steel and fire is not only expressed by the higher commanders, but is manifested right down into the ranks of the common people.

To produce great masses of material thousands of skilled men have been brought and are being brought back from the front and placed in the Krupp and other munition factories. These men are replaced in the ranks by levies set free by the universal labor service bill and by a widespread coming out of able-bodied men from hitherto exemptions.

Another expected development of 1917 is change in the center of gravity on the western front. The Somme battle has swept its way into comparatively quietude and while the military experts here naturally are unable to predict with

certainly the plans of the Anglo-French leaders, advice of recent weeks point to a transfer of the entente allies' main efforts to another region—most likely that of Verdun, where the French energies recently have been concentrated on extending to its original size the salient west of the Meuse, the most obvious point as that nearest to the heart of Germany—for the effort to roll back the tide of invasion or in case of minor success a point whence operations into the rich iron fields would be possible.

SOCIETY SET AT THE TRIAL OF MRS. SAWYER

"Big Fight" for and Against Birth Control Now On In Earnest.

New York, Jan. 6.—"The big fight" for and against birth control predicted by Mrs. Sawyer on here yesterday. The battle between society women, clergymen, doctors, lawyers and the rebellious mothers was set raging coincident with the beginning of Mrs. Sawyer's trial in special session on the charge of maintaining a public nuisance in her birth control clinic.

A small army of women of the poorer class, who have large families and went to the Sawyer clinic to learn how to avoid increasing them further, testified for Mrs. Sawyer, saying they had been advised free of charge. Against this a woman detective produced a \$2 bill she swore she paid Mrs. Sawyer for advice.

One of Mrs. Sawyer's chief adherents in court is the Rev. Charles H. Little, Unitarian minister. He said he regarded Mrs. Sawyer's movement for birth control as "humane and patriotic."

Dr. Little came to court with the society women who entertained Mrs. Sawyer at breakfast at the Vanderbilt. Among them were Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Lewis Delaford, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. Ida Rauh Eastman, wife of Max Eastman, editor of the Masses; Miss Helen Todd and a dozen others.

Mrs. Sawyer's trial will be resumed Monday.

MRS. CORNWALLIS-WEST GIVES UP PUBLIC WORK

Mrs. Pat Campbell, the Actress, Defends Her Mother-in-Law.

London, Jan. 6.—Mrs. William Cornwallis-West, "the woman in the case" of the army scandal, whose feminine influence in war office circles has just been barred in the report of a court of inquiry, will soon sever her connection with every sort of public work, it was stated yesterday.

In this she will follow the demand voiced in bitterly condemnatory editorials, following details of her "persecution" of Lieut. Barrett through high army officials.

Mrs. Pat Campbell, the actress, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Cornwallis-West, is staunchly defending her, pointing out that she is a "warm-hearted, impulsive Irish woman, 63 years of age, who regarded all Tommies as 'darlings'."

\$25,000,000 SPENT ON ELECTIONS.

Owen Declares This Boosts Living Cost.

Washington, Jan. 6.—That \$25,000,000 was expended during 1916 for "influencing elections" was the declaration yesterday of United States Senator Robert L. Owen, at the opening session of the National Popular Government league.

Senator Owen declared this estimate of expenditures "based on reported and known expenses." These vast outlays of money for influencing elections is one of the chief causes for the high cost of living, he asserted.

He charged that "election influencing which includes vote buying," goes on constantly.

"The campaign expenditures publicity law is useless," said Owen. He cited reports of expenditures of sums as vast as \$6,000,000 having passed unrecorded in the last election.

How to Develop a Memory.

A writer in the January American Magazine says about a man he knows: "If I should get 300 letters in today's mail," he replied, "from teachers in this state about this State Teachers' association, I could glance over them and then tell you from whom each one came and the gist of what it said. This work is on my mind, that's all."

"When I asked him how he had acquired this remarkable ability, he explained it in this way. 'When I meet a person, I get the name and the face. I concentrate my thoughts on that person, what he is doing, and who he is, just for a moment until I have him thoroughly fixed in my mind. Then, when I see him again, no matter where or how, I speak to him and call him by his name. I don't find it at all difficult to do this. By following this rule all my life I am now able to remember practically every person I meet.'"

Topics of the Home and Household.

Common soda is good for removing stains from teacups and tinware.

When cleaning the frying pan, rub with a hard wet cloth and wash with hot water and washing powder.

Vaseline is the very greatest help in caring for the nails; it smooths and heals and also makes them grow heavier.

Mould can be kept from top of preserves by putting drops of glycerine around the edges of jar before putting cover on.

In sweeping matting, cover the broom with an old undershirt. This takes up the dust readily and saves the wear on the matting. A bare broom makes the straw rough.

A leak in the water pipe may be stopped temporarily till a plumber can be sent for by using a paste made of yellow soap and just a few drops of water. This has been known to stop a leak for several hours.

A raw egg is one of the most nutritious of foods, and may be taken very easily if the yolk is not broken. A little nutmeg grated upon the egg, a few drops of lemon juice added, some chopped parsley sprinkled over it, or some salt and a dash of cayenne pepper will vary the flavor and make it more palatable when taken as a medicine. In case of intestinal troubles, a partly beaten raw egg, taken at one swallow, is recommended. It is healing to the inflamed stomach and intestines and relieves the feeling of distress. Doctors say that four eggs taken in this manner in twenty-four hours will furnish the best kind of nourishment as well as medicine for the patient.

Did You Know That—

Mrs. Mary Brundage, 75 years old, is registered as freshman in the Korn college, California, high school. Mrs. Brundage has several grandchildren attending the same school.

It is not generally known that, taking women the world over, probably the majority smoke, and of those who do the pipe is the form of indulgence generally favored.

Miss Ida Minerva Tarbell, who is mentioned for a place on the federal tariff commission, has long had a reputation as one of the foremost women editors, journalists and lecturers in America.

Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey, wife of the celebrated juvenile court judge of Denver, is to act in motion plays written by her husband and based on incidents, work and possibilities of the juvenile court and of child nature.

For the second successive year, Miss Lillian Riecke has won the title of champion land driver of the Minnesota school of agriculture. Miss Riecke won the title by driving 12 temporary spikes into a plank in one minute and 14 seconds.

California's entire egg output for December was sent to the London market. To be buried in her own private cemetery in a corner of her farm near the graves of her husbands was the last wish expressed by Mrs. Emma C. Van Sickle, who died a short time ago at her home near La Crosse, Wis.

The Too Clean House.

The over-clean housekeeper has long been the subject of unfriendly newspaper comment, and also of ridicule. A joke going the rounds of the press lately told of a little boy who noticed that his chum swamped unprepared into the house and out again. "Does your mother let you do that whenever you want to?" he asked. "Sure," replied the privileged one. "Don't I wish I had a nice dirty mother like yours?" said the visitor, wistfully. Harping on this theme a writer in a home magazine says: "Whenever I drop in to see my neighbor Brown, Mrs. Brown contrives to get behind me with the dustcloth. She pursues me, flicking away my footprints, and setting straight each piece of furniture in my wake, until I come to where poor Brown has tucked himself off in the farthest corner of the house."

"Here's the paper you left on the hall stairs, John Brown," she announces, following close behind. "Do you realize that there is a path of dust all the way in here from the front door? What are you smoking in the house for, anyway? Now don't lay that cigar butt down there! If each member of the family would only clean up after himself I would not have to be chasing them all the while."

"We escape to the porch and Brown lays his paper on a chair, worms his cigar butt between the wire screen and the porch floor, so it can drop into the garden. Then we prepare to settle down. 'What is that paper doing there?' demands his wife from the doorway. 'And, oh! why will the children have the hammock full of old magazines and paper doll cuttings? If I find that paper anywhere else, John Brown, I shall certainly burn it up, snaps the irate woman. She sweeps the children's picture book under her arm and Brown makes a grasp for the offending paper. We spread it open and get behind it as fast as possible."

"How many Mrs. Browns, perfect prototypes of George Eliot's nagging over-clean Mrs. Pullet we meet day after day! How many housewives actually pain us with their overcleanliness. You do not feel at home when visiting under their roofs, because you are afraid you may misplace something in the guest chamber, may forgetfully leave your toothbrush lying around or hang a towel in the wrong place."

"Mrs. Brown's house, it is true, is scrupulously clean; there are no fingerprints on the walls or window panes; nothing is out of its place; there is not a speck of dust visible throughout the house; yet such a housewife is not a true home-maker."

"The house over which she rules is merely a place to stay in, not a home. She not only makes a miserable slave of herself, but in making everybody else toe the mark she so discomforts her husband and children that they fail to get the best things which the real home affords."

Dorothy Dexter.

No New Peace Note.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The state department late yesterday, authorized the statement that President Wilson was not contemplating sending another peace note.

LEAD INDUSTRY IN 1916.

Record Production Reported By the Geological Survey.

The lead industry in 1916 made good gains in output, both in mining and smelting. The lead content of ore mined in the United States in 1916 was about 622,000 short tons, compared with 561,639 tons in 1915, an increase of 60,000 tons, or over 10 per cent. The average price of lead in 1916 was so much higher than in 1915 that the increase in value of the mine output of lead was about 50 per cent.

The Northport Smelting & Refining Co. in March blew in the remodeled smelter at Northport, Wash., and later in the year added two more lead furnaces, making four in all. The operation of the smelter gave an impetus to the production of lead in Washington, the output of which was four times as large as ever before. The Bunker Hill & Sullivan smelter was started at Kellogg, Idaho, and is expected to be in operation in the spring of 1917.

The state that recorded the largest gain in lead production was Missouri, which made an increase of over 25,000 tons. Good gains were also made by California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico.

The following estimates have been compiled without charge by C. E. Sieben, from reports made to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, by all the lead refineries and smelters in operation during the year. These reports give records of the actual production for the first 10 or 11 months and estimates of the output for the remainder of the year. The statistics of imports, exports and lead remaining in warehouse have been made up from the records of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce for 10 or 11 months and estimates for the remainder of the year.

Record Breaking Production.

The production of refined lead, desilverized and soft from domestic and foreign ores in 1916 was 579,600 tons, worth at the average New York price \$78,826,000, compared with 550,055 tons, worth \$61,705,000, in 1915, and with 542,123 tons, worth \$42,286,000, in 1914. The figures for 1916 do not include an estimated output of 21,800 tons of antimonial lead, worth approximately \$4,283,000, compared with 23,224 tons in 1915 and with 16,667 tons in 1914. Of the total production, desilverized lead of domestic origin, exclusive of desilverized soft lead, is estimated at 324,000 tons, against 301,564 tons in 1915 and 311,069 tons in 1914; and desilverized lead of foreign origin at 21,400 tons, compared with 43,029 tons in 1915 and 29,328 tons in 1914. The production of soft lead, mainly from Mississippi valley ores, is estimated at 234,200 tons, compared with 205,462 tons in 1915 and 201,725 tons in 1914. The total production of desilverized and soft lead from domestic ores was thus about 558,200 tons, valued at \$75,915,000, compared with \$67,026 tons, valued at \$47,660,000 in 1915, a gain of 51,000 tons. Of this gain in domestic production, about 29,000 tons was made in soft lead and 22,000 tons in domestic desilverized lead.

In consequence of the great demand for lead a considerable quantity of secondary lead (about 7,000 tons), and secondary antimonial lead (over 5,000 tons) was recovered at the regular smelters. The final figures for the production of soft lead will show an increase of a few thousand tons over those here given, for the reason that the smelters and refiners of argentiferous lead undoubtedly treated more or less soft lead ore from the Mississippi valley which in their preliminary estimates is not distinguished from silver-lead ore.

Middlebury College Notes.

The annual election of officers for the college Y. M. C. A. was held Wednesday evening. Henry H. Chapman of Middlebury was elected to the presidency. Cecil Plumb of Malone, N. Y., vice-president and Walbridge B. Fullington of Johnson, treasurer.

The Winter club at Middlebury has voted to send a delegation to the Dartmouth carnival in February. Freeman Walker of Barre has organized a group for snow-shoeing and Harold E. Hollister of Corinth, N. Y., is instructing a class in skiing.

Women Get Relief

It is unnecessary for you to suffer with neuralgia or pains in the face and head. Women folks as well as men are now using Minard's Liniment to relieve pain instantly. This time tried physician's prescription is all that is ever needed to give quick relief. It is a wonderfully soothing, creamy liniment that does not stain or blister and is positively pure, clean and easy to use. Ask your druggist or your neighbor, for Minard's has been used in many homes for more than sixty years as the one dependable liniment for pain of all kinds.

SEE WHAT CUTICURA



DOES FOR MY HAIR AND SKIN

The Soap keeps my skin fresh and clear and scalp free from dandruff. The Ointment soothes and heals any skin trouble.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 176, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

SELECTING POULTRY FOR THE TABLE

Methods of Determining Food Value of Fowls Discussed by Home Economics Specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The importance of age, sex, exercise, food and care as influencing tenderness and flavor in poultry is pointed out by home economics specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture in a professional paper, bulletin 467, just published. There is much less difference, the bulletin states, in the digestibility or healthfulness of the meat of different kinds of fowls than is commonly supposed. Nearly all the nutrients and energy of poultry, as of other meats, is pointed out, is utilized by the healthy normal body. In all kinds of poultry table quality depends primarily on tenderness and flavor, and these, in turn, are influenced by age, sex, exercise, food, and care. Freshness is also an important factor, but this is not merely a question of how long a bird has been dead, but rather of how far developed are the chemical and bacteriological changes which, when they are carried too far, cause what we call spoilage or decomposition in the meat. The micro-organisms which cause dangerous changes are likely to be introduced by careless and dirty handling, and for this reason cleanliness should be insisted on. The changes take place most rapidly in the presence of warmth and moisture. Hence cleanliness, cold, and dryness are at the bottom of all the methods of caring for poultry on the farm, in the warehouse, at the market, and in the home.

The methods of cooking poultry are, in general, the same as those for other kinds of meat. The tougher the bird, the more cooking will be needed to make it tender and easily digested, and the larger it is, the more heat will be required to cook it thoroughly. Canned and bottled poultry are prepared in much the same way as freshly cooked dishes, then sterilized and sealed, and when properly put up do not differ essentially in food value from similar fresh foods. In regard to the general considerations to be observed in choosing poultry, the bulletin calls attention to the fact that while the relative cost of different kinds of poultry depends primarily on the price, the proportion of edible to inedible material and the thoroughness with which the edible portions can be utilized should also be kept in mind. Well-grown birds with good sized masses of moderately fat flesh are more economical than either young or over-fattened ones. At ordinary retail prices, full grown chicken is the only poultry which compares in real economy with the cheaper cuts of beef and pork, but young chicken, medium sized turkey, goose, and guinea fowl are often as economical as the more expensive grades of other meats.

Use of Cold Storage Poultry.
In discussing the use of cold storage fowls, the bulletin says:

"The way in which frozen birds are thawed makes a great difference in the length of time they keep in condition. It used to be customary to thaw them by soaking in cold water, but this has been proved undesirable not only because the water is very likely not to be clean, but also because soaked birds 'go off' in quality very rapidly. Soaking in hot water as is sometimes done in market for a 'rush order' is even worse. A much better way is to keep the birds for 24 hours at ordinary ice box temperature (45 to 50 degrees F.). As has been already stated, the sooner the birds are used after thawing, the better, and whenever possible should be bought stiff and thawed at home. This means buying poultry a day before it is needed, but it is the surest way of having it properly thawed. In warm weather it should be put in the refrigerator to thaw, but in cold weather a moderately cool room will do as well. If it is impossible to do the thawing at home, the marketman should not be allowed to do it until a short time before delivery."

"Although frozen poultry is hardly to be chosen when fresh birds are in the market, it undoubtedly has the advantage of furnishing chickens, turkeys, and other birds when the natural supply is lacking and thus increasing the variety of the meat list."

How to Recognize Good Table Poultry.
The following statement of the methods by which good table poultry can be recognized by the purchaser is made in the bulletin:

Freshness.
"In a freshly killed bird the feet feel moist, soft, and pliable, and if it was dressed with the head on, the eyes look bright and full. As it becomes stale the eyes shrink and the feet dry and harden;

Suffered Several Years. PERUNA MADE ME WELL

Its My

Standby

for a

Cold.

Those who object to liquid medi-

cines can now procure Peruna Tab-

lets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reuther, 1002 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I am pleased to endorse Peruna as a splendid medicine for catarrh and stomach trouble, from which I suffered for several years. I took it for several months, and at the end of that time found my health was restored and have felt splendidly ever since. I now take it when I contract a cold, and it soon rids the system of any catarrhal tendencies."

when too stale, i. e., when decomposition is well under way, the body turns dark and greenish or becomes slimy. The flesh should be neither flabby nor stiff, but should give evenly and gently when pressed by the finger. It is very difficult to distinguish between good cold storage and freshly killed poultry.

Age.
"One of the commonest ways of testing the age of dressed poultry is to take the end of the breastbone farthest from the head between thumb and finger and attempt to bend it to one side. In a very young bird, say a 'broiler' chicken or a green goose, it will be easily bent, like the cartilage in the human ear; in a bird a year or so old it will be brittle, and in an old bird, tough and hard to bend or break. Unfortunately there are sometimes tricky dealers who break the end of the breastbone before showing the bird, and thus render the test worthless. If the feet are left on the carcass, they furnish a mark of age. In a young bird they are soft and smooth, becoming hard and rough as the bird grows older. The claws are short and sharp in a young bird, growing longer and blunter with age and use. Spurs generally occur on male chickens. On male broilers and tender roasting chickens they are small; on older, high-flavored ones they are prominent but flexible; on cocks they are long and attached to the bones of the legs; on capons they seldom develop until the second year of age."

"Turkeys up to a year old are said to have black feet, which grow pink up to three years old and then gradually turn gray and dull."

"The age of pigeons can sometimes be told by the color of the breast, which becomes more and more purplish as the bird grows older. Red feet are also said to be a sign of age in a pigeon."

"In ducks and geese the flexibility of the windpipe is a mark of youth. It can be easily squeezed and moved when the bird is young, but later grows rigid and fixed. If the tips of the quills at the end of the wing are sharply pointed the bird is probably young; the blunter they are, the older the bird."

Capons.
"When caponizing has been properly done the head is small for the size of the body, the comb and wattles are pale and withered, the body plumper, rounder, and larger than in an ordinary fowl, and the spur abortive. If the operation was incomplete, the head will be like that of an ordinary bird and the body less rounded. Such birds, known technically as 'slip capons,' are much inferior to true capons."

That Guy Morton, the Cleveland Indian pitcher, will be able to pitch his best brand of ball during the 1917 season, providing he submits to a slight operation, is opined by Bonsetter Reese. Thomas J. Hickey announced in Louisville, Ky., Wednesday that he had posted \$50,000 and that the International league was going to post the same amount to insure a series between the American association and International league another season.

At any time of the day Baker's Cocoa is a good drink, as wholesome and nourishing as it is delicious.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1769 DORCHESTER, MASS.

60 Bushels of 45-pound Oats Per Acre Without Potash

This marvelous yield could only be obtained by the use of the best plant foods known. Essex Organic Fertilizers, made out of Bone, Blood, Meat and high-grade chemicals, are nature's own plant foods in highly concentrated and productive form.

They not only restore fertility, but keep the soil in prime condition for the next year's crops. The price of potash is now beyond the means of the majority of farmers. Essex Bone, Blood and Meat Fertilizers take first place in crop production.

Ask your local dealer about them and write us for "Fertilizer Facts for Profitable Farming."

ESSEX FERTILIZER CO., Boston, Mass. Branch of Consolidated Fertilizer Co.

ESSEX BONE BLOOD MEAT Fertilizers

To Manufacturers Rushed With Orders!

Some manufacturers are so busy they think it is foolish to advertise for more business. Let them ponder over these words from one who controls seventy-five per cent of the trade in his particular industry:

"We are rushed" he said, "but we will advertise more than ever. We would no more curtail our newspaper advertising than we would lower the quality of our goods. The advertising is part of our service—something we owe to our dealers and to our customers. It is really part—and a vital part—of the goods."



IS YOUR HAIR SLIPPING?

The presence of dandruff and falling hair conveys a warning which it is best to heed. At first the loss of hair may be so slight as to be hardly noticeable. But no matter how little may be the fall each day, it is working toward the same and inevitable result, and that is total baldness.

You may have hair enough today, but how about tomorrow and the day after? Dandruff and falling hair mean baldness sooner or later, and demand the immediate regular and energetic use of Newbro's Herpicide. It keeps the scalp free from dirt and dandruff and allows the hair to grow abundantly and naturally. By this means total incurable baldness may be prevented.

Herpicide does not stain or dye and has a most exquisite fragrance which makes it especially pleasing to the

ladies. It stops itching almost instantly.

You may be told that there are remedies "just as good as Herpicide." You cannot afford to take chances with nor can you expect to obtain results from "an off brand" article. Insist on having genuine Herpicide, the Original Germ-Remedy for Dandruff.

You can get a sample of this delightful hair dressing and a booklet on the care of the hair by sending ten cents in silver or postage to The Herpicide Co., Dept. S, Detroit, Mich. Try Herpicide once and you will never be without it.

Sold everywhere in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes and guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Applications obtained at the better barber shops and beauty parlors.